

Roger I, had founded in Messina the Orthodox monastery of San Salvatore. His son, in May, 1131, raised this abbey to the rank of an *archimandriate* or mother-abbey of till his Greek monasteries. Roger might well have come into conflict with his Latin bishops in this policy, but Hugh, Archbishop of Messina, was no Becket, Ho consented readily that San Salvatore, should choose its own abbot, that the latter, as archimandrite, should have episcopal authority over aU the abbots who were subjected to him, paying with them only due reverence to Messina. Yet the archimandrite was to receive the benediction and the oil of consecration from the, Archbishop, In 1134 Lucas of Kosstino W«H made Archimandrite, and Roger again re-organised the Greek abbeys, Eighteen churches in Sicily and six in Calabria were subjected even more closely to San Rulvalore, whose Archimandrite was to appoint their priora; thirteen Sicilian and five Catahriun houses ware to elect their own superiors freely. Thus, by a sort of concordat, Roger ussum! both the sub- mission and the loyalty of the numrrouH Orthodox monasteries of the kingdom.

Of the toleration which Jews and Arabs shared

with the Greeks, and which ensured
their devotion
to the Crown, we have already spoken»

A more remarkable achievement
than the sub-
jection of the Church was the
subjection of the
nobles to the Crown, Three
revolts
had to be trampled down before
Roger could